CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

MONDAY.....MARCH 31.

New York Tenement Houses.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Great cities are great sores in one point of view, but New York seems for an American city to have a super-abundance of sores, one of which—its tenement houses—is just now undergoing a probing by a Legislative Committee, displaying an amount of festering pollution and moral contamination that must shock even the most callous observer of human degradation. These tenement houses, we well remember, when first resorted to as a means of housing a superabundant population within the most economical allotment of space, were hailed as a discovery that was to be the most beneficial influence upon the working classes, providing them with pleasant habitations at nominal rents, and by bringing them into closer social intercourse, learning them to appreciate, protect and care for each other. Experience, however, has proved that these then much lauded improvements are productive of the worst features of communism, without any of its redeeming features or presumed restraints: that these spacious, filthy warrens, these immense caravansaries, families are packed by the score and hundreds, and individuals by the thousand living in an atmosphere reeking with moral and physical pestilence, whilst the avaricious landlord by this aggregation of tenants is able to enclose the whole in one grasp, and to wring rents from their penury enhanced by the investment that would be fabulous were the law not substantially beyond doubt.

The evil seems to have grown with such rapidity in New York as to defy extirpation, and to be scarcely even within control. Tenement houses are a leading feature of the city, and the marvellous extent to which they are populated is instanced by some of the prominent cases to which the attention of the Legislative Committee was directed.

In the Fourth Ward, there is one building which, when full, contains one hundred and twelve families. In the Sixth, many of them are six or seven stories high, add front and rear of lots are occupied, with a small court between. In the Seventh, there are twenty-two houses designed for more than twenty families each, and three for more than thirty, while many of these reported as tenanted, some are built together. In one instance, the entrance to six is from one narrow court. In the Ninth Ward most of the houses reported are designed for from eight to sixteen families, and are reported to be cleanly and orderly. But in one instance there are four houses, front and rear, containing fifty-two families, but one entrance. In another instance, two houses, containing forty families, have but one entrance. Fearful ravages would be seen in the cellars of these houses. In the Tenth, there are two houses on one lot (front and rear) that contain fifty-four families, squalid and filthy in their habits. In buildings on another single lot there are thirty-six families. In another instance, fifty families are crowded together in dirty apartments. There is another house in Ludlow street designed for seventy families. There are some quite unexceptionable tenant-houses in this Ward. More than half the population of the Fourteenth Ward, it is estimated, live in tenement houses—some of the most crowded of which are these:

	Dimensions.	No. of stories.	No. of families.
Lewis-st.			
3 and 11 Crosby street	50 by 100	6	40
12 Crosby street	50 by 100	6	40
20 Elizabeth street	25 by 50	6	20
22 Elizabeth street	25 by 50	6	20
12 Marion street	20 by 50	6	20
75 Mulberry street	20 by 75	6	20

*And six stores.

In the Seventeenth Ward there are twelve houses on four lots, on a space one hundred feet square. Some parts of this Ward are very filthy. In the Eighteenth Ward there are seven buildings erected together, which are designed for one hundred and forty families. The German population of this Ward is very large. In the Nineteenth Ward there are twenty-four buildings on eight lots—designed for one hundred and twenty families.

The description given by the papers of the experience of the committee in visiting these dwellings, exhibits humanity in one of its most degrading aspects. In one of the best of its class, occupied by over four hundred persons, and designed to accommodate one hundred and ten families, we are told that the rooms were but seven feet high, with no means of ventilation, and the odor steamed from the confined court-yard, in which the filth of the winter had accumulated, intolerably offensive. Others were visited by the committee that were far less comfortable. One, known as "the barracks," in Gerrick street, included two houses, three stories high, on a lot of ground one hundred feet front, and contained five hundred and twenty families, consisting of about 570 persons, 270 being German and 230 Irish. Another, known as the Cottage Place, contained a whole colony of Germans rag pickers, and was so filthy that the committee shrunk from examining it. Another, known as "the barracks," adjoins the Match Factory, "tenanted by some fifty of all kinds and nationalities. The rooms in these houses, let to families, are from four dollars to eight and a half dollars per month. In the first one, the rents range from four dollars to six. In the Bogardus' Place they range from six and a quarter to eight and a half dollars per month. Another building rents for four hundred dollars per month, or $4,300 per annum, and is let to one tenant. In these houses are made to produce from forty-to one hundred per cent on their fair assessed value.

An additional disgusting feature is that these human pens have in many instances a story under ground, in which all the unwholesome filthiness of the upper stories is aggravated by darkness, dampness, and the filtrations through them of the entire buildings. The whole cellar population of the city is estimated by one of the journals at from fifteen to twenty thousand souls.

The terrible influences upon the health, habits and morals of such a population thus crowded together in these loathsome buildings is fearfully apparent. Perhaps no system could have been devised more powerful in destroying every vestige of self-respect, in undermining both the health and virtue of the masses subjected to it. The honest independence that belongs to the home, must shrink from the entrance to a tenant house, the most robust health being unable long to resist the poisoned air that circulates through its cellars, ill-ventilated rooms, and honesty and decency ill maintain themselves against enforced association with the drunkard, the thief, and the courtesan, whose right to the occupancy of the same roof is recognized so long as the only qualification, that of paying the rent, is observed. Legal enactments may do something to check the evil and keep it within bounds, but the system itself is entirely too faulty to be productive of anything having the semblance of good.

Letter from Col. Benton.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

By permission of the recipient we give publicity to the following characteristic letter from our venerable ex-Senator:

WASHINGTON, March 12, 756.

MY DEAR SIR: I have to thank you for your kind letter and for the friendly sentiments expressed, and of these the personal part is the most agreeable. The personal feelings of my friends towards me is what I have most to offer them hereafter. I never saw the day I would be willing to be a candidate for the Presidency, and am now further from it than ever. My earthly consideration would make me a candidate. The Senate was once agreeable to me, when there was a chance to do something for the Senate or United States. But that chance seems now to be over, and all Statesmanship reduced to a farce on one side or the other of slavery. Even local interests in our State seem to be crushed under it—as the Pacific Railroad.

I am now far advanced in my second volume. The publishers are about 500 pages deep in the printing, and I am a hundred pages ahead of the compositors, with no chance of my daybreak and work till midnight, with an interval of one or two hours on horseback. As soon as my work is finished, which will be somewhere in April, I shall come to Missouri, and of course shall have to speak—to what extent I do not know—but certainly only for the general purpose of rallying the friends of Democratic cause, and without any view to a personal consequence. Congress is no longer desirable to me; politics have run down too low to have any attraction for me. I spend thirty years of my life in a contest of great principles—of great measures—of great men, and cannot wear out the remainder of my days in a slavery agitation, either on the one side or the other of it.

I have work enough marked out to occupy the remainder of my life, and of a kind to be pleasant and profitable to me—if not beneficial to a future generation—which I think it may be. I propose to abridge the debates of Congress, from 1789 to 1850; also, to continue my history from 1850 to the day of my death. This is work enough for one, and of more dignity (to my nothing of anything else,) than acting a part in a slavery agitation, which is now the work of both parties, and which, in my opinion, is to end disastrously for the Union, let which side prevail. A new man, unconnected with the agitation, is what the country wants.

Your friend, THOMAS H. BENTON.

Scoundrelism in Southern Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Louisville Green Spot, furnishes the following items:

Mr. Gorvin, living some distance above Bearhollow, had his stable and four horses, a large quantity of corn, tobacco, oats and hay stroyed by the torch of an incendiary, a few nights since. Also on the night of the 7th inst. W. N. Hare had a stable containing six stage horses burned to the ground, presenting the sad spectacle of six half-consumed skeletons chained to the stake. It was only by some three-hundred commodious dwelling was saved from the flames. Another gentleman (name forgotten) has had eight fine horses poisoned, all of which died in a few hours. A fourth—in the same neighborhood—had, a few nights since, the head of a fine horse cut off and stuck on a pole before his door by the road-side. All this is the work of incendiaries, whose cowardly, fiendish spirits, actuated by base motives than those of the Indian savages, are prompted to the bloody work at the midnight hour. Early measures will be adopted to ferret out the perpetrators.

☞ There are 11 Banks in Buffalo with an aggregate capital of $2,174,000. Another Bank is about to be established—the People's—with a capital of $400,000.

Insurrection at Princeton.

[Special Correspondence Daily Tribune Gazette.]

Well, Mr. Editor, whatever you may have heard concerning the great "Whisky Riot," which took place in this, our glorious town, last Saturday, it was, note thoughing, one of the most gorgeous dumbing scenes ever witnessed. The attack—the taking—the confiscating, in the most summary manner—the staving in of barrel heads—the crushing of decanters, and, in short, the utter, general, sudden desolation and demolition of everything that smelled of whisky, was by no means the most expressive feature of the affair. But more of this anon.

Some ten days ago a warning notice was posted up in front of the deepest and darkest dens, giving them timely warning of the coming storm, provided they persevered in their business. This, of course, passed unnoticed by any one, and more particularly by those whom it most concerned—the doggery keepers. On Saturday, pursuant to notice privately circulated, about one o'clock P. M., an army of ladies were seen marching in the direction of the aforesaid doggery, armed with hatchets, hammers, hand-axes, &c. It was composed of the principal part of the ladies of our town. This excited some degree of interest, and had the effect to attract quite a number of the other sex to the ground. The doggery man, a great stalwart fellow, placed himself in front of his closed door, upon their approach in an attitude of defence. One blow from a well-handled hatchet, compelled him to shift his position.

Immediately the door was literally chopped in pieces, and the doggery gutted with the usual head-splitting dispatch. The glad whisky hogsheads then underwent the process of injecting in its strength, an a percent quantity, to the street. This was a bold stroke, and seemed strong men—stood and gazed, unwilling to credit their senses. No sooner was the destruction completed in this quarter, than they deliberately repaired to another one. Forwarded by the rushing flood of villainous whisky, which came sweeping down the gutter, knee deep, giving one its odoriferous fumes, "without money and without price," he caught the alarm, few to his gun and swore vengeance. "He vont shood de first man or women who comes to dere." On, steadily on! His grocery was crowded with customers quicker than lightning, and the pile of headless cooperage soon gave evidence of the fearful work of the tomahawk. Disarmed of his gun, he betook himself to supplication; covering a barrel of rotgut with his body crying, "Oh! save mein wineguar! for Got sake save mein wineguar!" But the poor Dutchman's cry of despair was unheeded; the the harmless "wineguar" went to swell the tide. But though it rained in this house I think I presented one of the most splendid ruins of the kind ever seen. A moment after the desolating army had left in quest of more spoil, I stepped to the door. The utter hopelessness of the scene actually shocked me. The best battery of the Orleans, turned loose upon that tenement one hour, could not have produced a more desirable mash-up. However, leaving others to contemplation and reflection, and, if they choose, to lead their souls upon the poetry of loose whisky and irredeemably dilapidated doggery fixtures in general, this glorious band of mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, steadily and unyieldingly pursued the enemy to other dens, and in one short hour *six doggeries*—the pride of their masters—" lay withered and stewn." I should say, they did lay *withered and stewn*. One of the keepers made choice of that better part of valor, and surrendered at discretion, accepted their terms, and saved his house.

After having more than successfully conquered the last enemy, they triumphantly marched to the place of rendezvous, and quietly passed one resolution without dissent, avowing certainless and sudden destruction to all groceries attempted to be established in Princeton hereafter, let the consequences and responsibilities be what they might. After which they quietly dispersed, and that is just the way it was done. The most astonishing feature of this grocery-exterminating crusade, to one who had never witnessed such a spectacle, was the cool, calculating, undaunted determination which marked the whole proceeding. No giggling, no merriment. A funeral procession could not have been more solemn and dignified. No! it was emphatically an outburst of pent-up indignation—one of the legitimate results of oppression and wrong, until but too keenly felt, bakes its victim to frenzy and desperation, when the ordinary barriers of society are leaped at a bound, and beautiful woman stands before you, towering in her strength, determined to redress her own wrongs in her own way, with the might of her own arm. SUBSCRIBER.

A Woman Convicted of an Attempt to Extort Money—Interesting Account of the Plot, &c.

In the month of July last, a bold attempt was made to extort money from a widow lady named Ferguson, residing at Waterville, Madison Co. Mrs. F.'s husband had but just died, and she was weighed down with grief when she received two letters, one addressed to herself, the other to her son, demanding $1,000 or they would destroy both herself and children. The author of these letters was a Mr. Ezra Fisk, of North Brookfield, Madison Co., and she has just been convicted of the crime committed, in the Oneida Circuit at Rome.

As this was a case of rather an extraordinary character, we give some of the facts which transpired at the time Mr. Fisk was arrested.—It appears that on the 19th day of July last, Mrs. Ferguson received from the Postoffice in Waterville, a letter mailed at Hubbard's Corners, Madison Co., a copy of which follows:

"JULY 7th, 1855.

"DEAR MADAM:—I write a few lines concerning a little deal with your husband. I wrote him a year ago, that if he would send me a check for $3,000, I would square off with him, if not he should die a slow death by poison.—You see how well I kept my word. Now I have took your girl, and she shall go too, and the rest of your family, you with the rest, unless you send where I direct $1,000 immediately. You will find I am not to be trifled with—if you have not already. Send us the money and you are safe, if not you will suffer a worse death than your husband's! remember what I say. Say nothing to any one or I will murder you in cold blood, but send the money directly. Send it in a letter to North Brookfield, Madison Co.—direct to Mrs. Juliett Fisk, and I will see that I get it instead of her; if not I rather she would have it than anybody else. If I hear that you tell a word of this, beware. I have called on your daughter lately, but you do not distrust who I be. Send it soon, if you want to live in peace long.

Mrs. Ferguson consulted with some of her friends, and a decoy letter with two marked ten dollar bills was sent, which resulted in the arrest of Mrs. Fisk. Previous to the arrest she had an interview with Mrs. Ferguson, in the course of which she stated that in the afternoon before, a strange and dark individual evidently disguised, entered her house and enquired if she had received a letter from Mrs. Ferguson, and that on being told that she had, and that it contained $20, the strange individual said that the letter and the money were intended for him, that he appeared to be deeply offended at the listlessness of the sum sent, and remarked that if he had taken the letter from the office instead of herself, he would have taken Mrs. Ferguson's life before morning; that he had different plans then presented a loaded pistol at her, and under great excitement told her that she must see Mrs. Ferguson immediately, and affirm that that he would not now settle the difficulty with her late husband for less than $1500, and that the money must be forthcoming or he would murder Mrs. Ferguson and her whole family, as well as herself and husband.

The Rome Sentinel says the defendant and her friends seem much affected on the rendition of the verdict, and wept loudly and bitterly. She was attended during the whole trial by her husband, her sister, and by two or three of her little children. Her punishment will be a term in the State Prison.

Shocked His Moral Feelings.

A San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Times*, in describing the effects of the late earthquake, gives us a peep into the inner morals of the Pacific coast. He says:—

At the boarding-houses and hotels there was a general rushing out of cookies, and, most singular to relate, people appeared from entirely opposite quarters from what we always considered their sweet homes! Some idea of the force made out to No. 490, emerged from room much lower down, and some very high up, near the roof, showing, most conclusively, that bookkeepers in hotels are very inaccurate. For instance, there's Brown. I was always bad to believe he resided in No. 440. When the house began to shake, a beautiful woman, *en dishabille*, rushed out from that very number, which fact evil-minded persons would very likely misconstrue, and thereby do serious damage to the reputation of Brown. At the Rosette House there was a dreadful time; married men emerged from obscure corners, with other men's wives, while their own clung to the wrong man; and at another house, a young man rushed out with his clothes in his arms, which, when he attempted to don in the street, found making his toilet of *force* was rather a difficult matter, especially as the habiliments turned out to be feminine leggery. A large fat man ran three blocks with nothing but his vest on; another was found parading the streets with a "sensible," Shanghai coats for once were found to be sensible garments; a fellow was safe once inside of one, no matter whether he had anything clean on or not. But men with large limbs, sitting on a cent-stone, trying to get on a pair of pipe-stem pants, was what might be called a very difficult and unmanageably operation.

The earthquake brought forth some shocking scenes, and the revelations of last Thursday morning will not be forgotten by many people. There remained much to be forgiven after it had passed off, and left people conscious of their relative positions and the figures they cut—ha! ha! I am sorry for people who know, I can't tell what I know and what I see, but it would be very naughty; so I shan't do it. It was the funniest kind of a earthquake, but very shocking to one's moral feelings.

A DRESSMAKER, HOSMER—John Gates, of Lowell, Mass., was recently brought before a magistrate, charged with assault and battery upon his wife—a poor, pale, careworn woman, with four young children dependent upon her for support. From the evidence, it appeared that he had well nigh ruined her constitution by a series of outrages continued for a period of twelve years. He was bound over to keep the peace; but a few nights after, armed with a pistol and knife, he entered her house, threatened her life, and seizing all her possessions, including her own and her children's clothing, he eloped like an unmitigated scoundrel and loafer, for Wisconsin, leaving his minions to settle the bonds. Wherever in Wisconsin, may say John Gates, will please give him a kick, and send the bill to this office.—*Boston Atlas.*

A Blushing Official.

Some time since the Marshal of California, Richardson, was murdered by a man named Cora. President Pierce has lately appointed to this vacant Marshalship, a notorious gambler named McDuffie—the proprietor of the worst hell in California. Cora, the murderer, was a frequenter of this gambling house, and his sister, known as Belle Cora, was a dashing female gambler at this saloon. The quarrel which resulted in Richardson's death grew out of this woman occupying a seat in the Theatre with the wife of Richardson. The partner of McDuffie has been active in raising money to get Cora clear, and the whole affair is black and damning. Still Pierce gave an office to this prince of blackleg. In speaking of this disreputable bestowal of Executive patronage, the *United States Gazette* raises the curtain that somewhat conceals the transaction, by saying:

Col. John B. Weller, United States Senator from California, appears to have been McDuffie's chief advocate for the appointment of U. S. Marshal, and it is alleged that when some person remonstrated with President Pierce on the character of the man, he replied that he had promised Col. Weller to appoint him, and must keep the word.—*Cleveland Herald.*

PROPOSALS FOR BRICK AND DRAINAGE PIPE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED DONE of thoroughly burnt brick, of the size of six inches in one, but wedge formed, to adapt them to a two foot hole in the clay.

Also, at the same time and place, SIXTY THOUSAND FEET of thoroughly burnt, smooth, and glazed cylindrical drain PIPE, of the following sizes, viz: twelve inches in diameter of similar form and quality, twelve inches in diameter, four inches long, of equal thickness and strength in all parts, four inches long, of equal thickness and strength in one end, and one inch in diameter less in the other, to be furnished with curved junctions for six inch house drains. The collars and junctions, must be made with the same form for the pipes. Detailed drawings may be seen at the office.

Specimens of the Bricks and Pipes, must, if possible, be delivered with the Proposals, and the Bricks will be subject to inspection and acceptance, and be rejected if not of the quality and specimen, and be substituted.

Our Bricks and Pipes must be made of the clay, or materials, of the neighborhood, and be burnt in kilns.

These proposals to furnish more than one million of bricks, and twenty miles of pipe, are made in the hope that at what time they would furnish these materials, and other quantities, on the greatest possible scale, they propose to do.

Parties are requested to state the earliest day they can begin to deliver bricks or pipes, and how soon the whole amount required for the Drainage, can be delivered.

Such Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Brick," or "Pipe."

Satisfactory Security for the faithful performance of all contracts will be required.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any proposal they may deem proper.

By order of the Board.

J. D. WEBSTER, Ass'p Comm'r.

Chicago Water Works.

WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 4, Marine Buildings, March 15th, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT 15 of the 1st day of April, the Commissioners will receive at the office until 12 o'clock, M. of that day, Proposals, as follows:

300 tons of Cast Pipe.
1 piece of 36 inch Pipe.
" 30 " "
" 24 " "
" 20 " "
" 16 " "
" 12 inch Curve Pipe.
" 12 inch Branch.

All to be tested at a pressure of not less than 200 lbs to the square inch.

Drawings, Specifications and Forms of Contracts will be ready for delivery on the day of Proposals.

Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope sealed and addressed to the Board of Water Commissioners, at the Office, and endorsed "Proposals for making Water Pipes and Laying Water Pipes, and Building Hydrants, and Erecting Hydrants, and Building Gate Boxes, and Building Stop Boxes."

The proposals will be opened on the day advertised by the Water Commissioners, who reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, and may be made, on days designated for the opening of the proposals, to adjourn from day to day, if deemed necessary for the amount of Pipes to be furnished, the proposals to be made for a specified number of feet of Pipes per day delivered in Chicago, at such point of dock as may be designated by the Board, at the time of contract.

The priority and inspection of the Pipes will be made in Chicago under the direction of the Board.

Payments will be made in Chicago, in Water Scrip, at the Pipes, as they are delivered and received by the superintendent.

The Contract for Pipes contracted for to be delivered on or before the 1st day of June next.

By order of the Board. D. P. WALKER, Superintendent.

Proposals for Stone.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Feb. 27, 1856.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASCERTAINING the economy of substituting stone for brick in the vaults of the Public Offices, the Commissioners of Public Buildings proposals will be received at this office, until noon, on the 25th day of March next, for the delivery, on the second and durable work contract, not less than eight inches thick, and not exceeding twenty inches in length, of stone, of the quality and form now in use in Chicago, and not more than twenty-four inches in length, and the number of feet of such stone, required for the Public Offices, in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and Dubuque, Iowa, City Treasurer, and Ex-Treasurer of the State of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois

DAILY TRIBUNE

VOLUME V.

WRIGHT, NEDILL & CO.,
No. 8 CLARK STREET.

J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION.

Monday Morning, March 23, 1857.

Indian Outrages on the Union and Cattle.

Daily we are called upon to chronicle outrages and murders committed by the Indians upon the agricultural resources of Illinois, and daily we are convinced the tithe is not written or known of this now all important subject. The many County Associations and the State Agricultural Society have made public a multitude of desirable facts and figures; so, too, the agricultural press; but individual enterprises which bear with them an importance not fully appreciated by agriculturists and journalists, have been easily neglected. Kite-country papers would devote more attention to ploughs and planting than to politics and personalities; and under public encouragement of image and cattle raiding, they would become much more remunerative to publishers and more interesting and useful to the public. Just stick a pin here, country friends.

Champaign County had proven herself to be the Banner "County in Illinois for fat cattle, Mr. B. F. Harris, of Urbana, in that County, claims, and justly too, the title of the greatest cattle feeder in America. He owns a farm of small distance west of Urbana, containing 4000 acres of the finest prairie pasture land; keeps about 800 head of cattle and 600 hogs; and devotes his whole attention and energies to stock feeding. In the year 1853, he fed 100 head of cattle which carried off the premium at the World's Fair in New York, in 1854. These cattle weighed on the average 1961 lbs. as average, previous to that time, unexcelled in Western stock feeding. This account of Mr. Harris obtained his neighbors, and with a commendable ambition, Messrs. Cahill & Jacoby, of Fish county, brought out during the following year 100 head, which beat the premium average of Mr. Harris' cattle some 123 lbs. Fish County has slightly outpaced, she could not escape for a long time to come on her new laurels. But Mr. H., a short time afterwards, brought forward another 100 head, which were weighed by Dr. Jones, President of the State Agricultural Board, in presence of judges—cattle feeders from all parts—weighing States, and the following official table of weights, furnished us by Dr. Jones. The cattle were weighed in pairs:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED TO CHARTER, A VESSEL TO ... Inquire of ...

AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL MUSIC ...

WANTED, BY A FIRST CLASS BAKER ...

WANTED TO RENT, THE FIRST LOFT ...

WANTED, IN AN ENGLISH FAMILY, A COOK ...

WANTED, A MARRIED AMERICAN GARDENER ...

WANTED—WE WANT A FIRST CLASS ...

THE SENIOR PARTNER OF ONE OF THE ...

WANTED, LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS ...

Board and Boarding.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS ...

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH ...

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS ...

FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, COR. ...

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN, WITH OR WITHOUT ...

Lost and Found.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—AN OVERCOAT, belonging ...

$50 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN, ...

To Let or Lease.

THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF STORE, ...

FOR RENT, THE OFFICE RECENTLY ...

FOR RENT, THE OFFICE RECENTLY ...

LUMBER YARD TO RENT, ON ULRICH ...

BANKING ROOM AND DWELLING ...

TWO RENT—TWO ROOMS, NO.140 FIRST ...

TO RENT, THE SPLENDID NEW ...

TO RENT, A GOOD BRICK STORE ON ...

FOR RENT.—THE UNDERSIGNED ...

TO LEASE, 10 FEET ON SOUTH WATER ...

TO RENT, A GOOD BRICK STORE ON ...

FOR RENT.—THE UNDERSIGNED ...

TO RENT, THE STORE ON DEARBORN ...

FOR RENT, A BRICK DWELLING ...

FOR RENT, A BRICK DWELLING ...

FOR RENT, A BRICK DWELLING

Legal Notices.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK, and appurtenances of the Drug Store No. 49 South Clark st., will be offered for sale, on the premises, on the 4th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A.M. Without some business of the kind or place, the business will be sold in one or more lots. For particulars, inquire of the undersigned, by letter or in person.
WILLIAM B. YOUNG, Assignee.

ESTATE OF G. D. LEWIS.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the Estate of G. D. Lewis, deceased, late of Cook County, Illinois, hereby gives notice to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, to the undersigned, at the office of Wm. Bross, in the City of Chicago, in said County, within six months from the date hereof, and that he will attend at the office aforesaid, on Saturday of each and every week, for the purpose of receiving claims against said estate.
Dated Chicago, March 12, 1859. [mch14-w6m]

COUNTY COURT—COOK COUNTY, ss.
In the matter of the Estate of Joseph B. White, deceased.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who may have claims against the estate of Joseph B. White, late of the City of Chicago, deceased, that the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will attend the term of the County Court of Cook County, to be held at the City of Chicago, on the first Monday in April, next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted.
E. C. CUNNING,
Administrator of Joseph B. White, deceased.
Chicago, March 11, 1859. [mch12-w3w]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, } ss.
Jesse Bowman, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jesse Bowman, Defendant.
Trespass on the Case, Damages $2,000.
Jesse Bowman, Defendant, is hereby notified that the plaintiff has filed his declaration against him in the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, and that a writ of attachment against the property of said defendant, has been issued against his property, in the hands of Charles H. Gunn, Garnishee, and that the same is returnable to the Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on the first Monday in April, A.D. 1859, at the Court House in said County, when and where said defendant is required to appear and plead, or judgment will be rendered against him, for the use of said plaintiff, in the sum of two hundred dollars, and costs of suit.
Jesse Bowman, Plaintiff, by his attorney, Charles H. Gunn.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, } ss.
Charles H. Gunn and David Tyson, vs. William H. Bowman.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the above named William H. Bowman, that a writ of attachment against the property of said defendant, in the hands of said Charles H. Gunn, Garnishee, has been issued from the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, and that said cause is now pending in said Court, and that said Garnishee is required to appear and plead, and that judgment will be rendered against him, for the use of said plaintiffs, in the sum of two hundred dollars, and costs of suit.
Charles H. Gunn, Garnishee, by his attorney, Charles H. Gunn.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, } ss.
Theodore Van Brunen and Donald D. L. Cheshire, vs. Charles H. Gunn.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the said Charles H. Gunn, that a writ of attachment against the property of said defendant, in the hands of said Charles H. Gunn, Garnishee, has been issued from the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, and that said cause is now pending in said Court, and that said Garnishee is required to appear and plead, and that judgment will be rendered against him, for the use of said plaintiffs, in the sum of two hundred dollars, and costs of suit.
Charles H. Gunn, Garnishee, by his attorney, Charles H. Gunn.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, } ss.
Charles H. Gunn and David Tyson, vs. William H. Bowman.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said William H. Bowman